

# TEUTON SPLIT WIDENS; PRESS SHOWS RANCOR

## Germans Accuse Austrian Premier of Traitorously Courtin America.

Amsterdam, Jan. 28.—Hand-in-hand with the growing labor unrest in Germany and Austria-Hungary goes a violent press controversy revolving around the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister's peace aims reply, particularly the hint at conciliation with America contained therein. This was clearly shown by today's advices from the two Teutonic capitals.

A wide gap has been sprung between strong sections of public opinion in the two nations by the divergence between the German chancellor's and Count Czernin's speeches. It was conspicuously widened by a statement attributed to the Austrian foreign minister today, that he had sent a copy of his speech to President Wilson beforehand.

(No such copy was received by President Wilson personally or by the State Department.)

Czernin called traitor.

While the press controversy rages, some of the pan-German organs going so far as to call Czernin a traitor to Germany, the censorship both at Berlin and Vienna has cast an impenetrable veil over everything that might tend positively to answer the question whether there is an actual split between the two governments, or whether the divergence between the two leading statesmen's addresses was merely a "frame" beforehand as part and parcel of a far-reaching scheme of diplomatic camouflage whose ultimate purposes are known only to the schemers themselves.

Two days after Czernin's speech, the Reichstag main committee, the Austrian Emperor had been openly insulted in the streets of Vienna, equally outspoken references to the Kaiser could be heard in the streets of Berlin.

Dubs Kaiser hangman.

And the Deutsche Tageszeitung, which Count Reventlow vents his views today, "featured" an editorial on "Germany's hangman"—a name being given, but only one reference being possible as to who it meant. The Tageszeitung charged the emperor with selling the empire to the Socialists.

This paper leads a section of the junker press in a well-defined campaign for creating popularity for the crown prince as the "sole savior" of a "greater Germany."

The pre-war plot, to which Premier Lloyd George vaguely alluded in one of his recent speeches, to force the Kaiser to abdicate in favor of his eldest son, already the unwelcome emperor of the war party, appears to have been fully revived.

Angry at Czernin.

The report that Count Czernin sent an advance copy of his speech to President Wilson drew from the pan-German press today bitter invective against the Austrian statesman. The report, speaking of Czernin's fraternal kiss for Wilson, insinuates it is "his Judas kiss for Germany." Reventlow thundered in his paper that this meant a menace to "Germany's life interests."

The Tagliche Rundschau bluntly stated, "we do not trust Austria," and another junkerist journal urged Wilhelmstrasse to abandon the dual monarchy.

But in his own country Count Czernin is stronger than ever. Proof of this was furnished today when the foreign relations committee of the Reichstag tendered him a vote of confidence, 14 to 7.

While these events were transpiring, the German Socialists are rejoicing over a notable local election victory. In the little town of Bantzen, Saxony, Herr Uhlig, a socialist candidate in a by-election, defeated the German hangman, a conservative. The fight had been bitter, both sides asserting it was the big test of the German people's feeling.

## BOLSHEVIKI RESUME PARLEY WITH GERMANS

Situation So Strained that Definite Results Not Expected.

Stockholm, Jan. 28.—Soon after hurrying back at Trotsky the charge of "cannon and machine gun regime," Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign minister, proceeded to Brest-Litovsk, again with a large staff, as German dispatches emphasize, to resume the peace parleys with the Bolsheviks.

The Russian delegation also was returning to the parley place at last. A new hitch, however, that might wreck the resumption would surprise no one familiar with the extreme tension surrounding the whole affair.

German hopes in an early economic alliance with the Ukraine have been considerably dampened by the appearance at Brest-Litovsk of an entirely new Ukrainian delegation which insists on acting only in conjunction with the Bolsheviks.

## H. H. Raymond Appointed N. Y. Shipping Supervisor

The United States Shipping Board last night announced that H. H. Raymond, of New York City, had been appointed the board's controller of shipping at the Port of New York.

Mr. Raymond, who will supervise the operation of the board's ships at New York, will co-operate with the board's agencies, including the Clyde and Mallory lines. He is president, also, of the American Steamship Association, composed of fifty-five ship operators.

## War News in a Nutshell

German annexationists violently attack Count Czernin for his peace hint to America. Austrian foreign minister quoted as saying he sent copy of his speech to President Wilson beforehand.

All Germany baffled by question: Is Austria deserting or playing a shrewd game inspired by Wilhelmstrasse.

Junkerist organ, seeing the Kaiser's surrender to Socialists, refers to "hangman of Germany."

Czernin gets confidence vote from Reichsrath foreign relations committee, 14 to 7.

Widespread unrest reported in both empires. Riots in Rhenish munitions cities. Machine guns distributed for use against mobs.

Kuehlmann denounces Trotsky and attacks Bolshevik's "brute force regime," but goes back to Brest-Litovsk, where parley is to be resumed.

Troops with rifles and machine guns had to be called out to quell food and peace riots in several big Rhenish Prussian industrial towns. A strike is said to have begun on many large munitions plants in the Rhine province.

In the dual monarchy, also, fresh disturbances have occurred, notably at Prague, capital of Bohemia, where thousands of protestants smashed windows and pillaged stores until they were finally scattered by troops.

At the German mass meetings, as in the press battle over annexation, the Kaiser's name is used with growing frequency and astounding frankness.

# WILSON FEELS GERMANS WILL SOON REVOLT

## MANY FORAYS MADE TO TEST HUN DEFENSES

Administration Confidential, Infantry Takes Up Work Begun by Allied Air-men in West.

President Wilson did not receive any advance copy of the peace speech of Count Czernin, the Austrian premier, Col. Edward M. House, the President's special emissary, will not return to Europe for the present.

These statements were authoritatively made at the White House yesterday, accompanied by the plain intimation that had the Austrian premier offered the President a "fraternal kiss," as charged by the Cologne Gazette, his offer would have met with a "startling rebuff."

White House Confidential.

There can be no peace by compromise according to a sketch of the President's attitude coming from one of his cabinet officers.

He is reported to believe that little short of a revolution in Germany can satisfy his first condition for peace discussions—a German government responsible to the Reichstag majority.

With America ready to strike, the administration, it is indicated, feels that revolution in Germany is already in the making.

These disclosures were made coincident with the statement of Secretary Baker as to the forwardness of the war preparations and coincident with a statement by Secretary of the Navy Daniels that the navy is prepared to transport in adequate safety to Europe all the troops the War Department may decide to send.

There was also available following a lengthy conference at the White House between the President and Col. House. Following the conference Col. House himself declared in answer to a question that he will not return for the present to Europe.

Pleased with Baker.

An official of the State Department said yesterday that the political element in the internal troubles of the central powers is most significant. Rumors of food shortage and trouble over food have been current for two years and have never amounted to anything. The State Department believes that food conditions in the central powers are yet serious. It cannot neglect, however, the evidences of grave political dissatisfaction.

The State Department also denies that any account of the Czernin speech, save that carried by the press cables, had reached this country in any official form.

There is every evidence at the White House of the extreme gratification of the President with Secretary Baker's showing before the Senate committee.

Secretary Baker himself walked briskly from the Capitol to the War Department following his testimony.

"That is splendid," said a French officer when told of Mr. Baker's statement that there would be 500,000 men in France early in the year with 1,500,000 ready to follow.

Mr. Baker's disclosure of the plans for getting America's heavy artillery in France and England were also confirmed in allied sources.

## 3 DEAD, MANY HURT IN ILLINOIS WRECK

Women Buried Under Debris Dying. Train Leaps Track.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Three persons are known to have been killed, a woman pinned beneath the wreckage, and between forty and fifty others were injured, many perhaps fatally, when the Illinois Central, the Omaha Flyer, on the Illinois Central, leaped the tracks at Granger, Ill., this afternoon.

Known dead: Infant daughter of Samuel Spitzer, Chicago; Martino Thompson, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Mrs. T. J. Henderson, Sioux City, Iowa.

## BRITISH AVIATORS TERRORIZE GERMANS

Dropping Bombs on Mannheim Causes Panic Among Residents.

London, Jan. 28.—British airmen who raided Mannheim Thursday night caused unparalleled terror in that city, according to Geneva dispatches to the London Daily Express today, quoting several travelers from Germany. One of these, an injured German, arrived at Basel, despite police orders, he said, terror-stricken people rushed out of doors half clothed and gathered in the streets. The British raiders scored a direct hit on the barracks.

After the raid the travelers declared crowds assembled and shouted: "Down with war; give us peace."

# TRAINS RUSHED EAST WITH AID FOR U.S. ALLIES

## Freshets Menace Roads as McAdoo Orders Vast Supply Movement.

Special trains carrying food and supplies destined for French, British and Italian governments were ordered last night to be rushed to the Atlantic seaboard. Director General McAdoo issued instructions that these trains be run solid or in groups. The order becomes effective at once.

Most of these trains originate in Chicago, St. Louis and the immediate vicinity.

Thousands of tons of munitions and supplies are being moved to the coast. The director general plans to move the greater part of these shipments even ahead of the other necessities that have received preference. Coal and food will be practically the only commodities pushed ahead.

Certain Exceptions Made.

Director General McAdoo's instructions were contained in the following order, No. 7:

"The director general has instructed, in the matter of embargo on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, the Baltimore and Ohio east of the Ohio River, and the Philadelphia and Reading road, that the following exceptions be made:

"A—Food for animals.

"B—Materials used in the operation and repair of railroads.

"C—To provide for the movement of food and supplies consigned to French, British and Italian governments for ports on the North Atlantic seaboard already accepted or under permanent arrangement have been made to consolidate these shipments and move them in solid trains or groups of cars east from Chicago, St. Louis and immediate terminals."

Situation at Worst.

With this great movement, the railroad administration faced the worst situation since it took hold of the roads. Floods are menacing the roads and grave apprehension is felt because of freshets all over the railroad. A. H. Smith, in charge of the eastern transportation, reported the situation the worst this winter.

Conditions were so bad that all service from New York, Philadelphia and Washington to points reaching the Pennsylvania district was suspended. Heavy snows have stalled Pennsylvania main line trains and derailed locomotives. The situation was shown in this report to Director General McAdoo from Mr. Samuel H. Boardman.

"Continued heavy rains in West Virginia, with rapidly rising streams and water over tracks in many places, is seriously interfering with the service in the entire coal fields district. Heavy snows also have caused trouble."

The weather conditions in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland and over the Allegheny Mountains and the Pennsylvania district are worse than they have been at any time this winter.

## Fight Snow and Sleet.

Ten to fourteen inches of snow and sleet. Drifting with bitter cold winds making a depth of about two feet on the level. Two mainline Pennsylvania trains stalled in snow, one with engine derailed. Holding other westbound trains at Altoona until conditions clear up.

All trains stalled from New York, Philadelphia and Washington to points reaching Altoona and Pittsburgh districts. Eastbound passenger service from Pittsburgh district and freight service from Pittsburgh at a standstill. Prospects of continuing movement of empty cars to bituminous mines for next day or so is not encouraging. Every man obtainable is being used in an effort to keep traffic moving.

York State: Strong east wind with snowing, with temperature ten below six above. Light snow in central part, with temperature two to eighteen above.

## TWO DETECTIVES DIE FROM BULLET WOUNDS

Box Car Thieves Believed to Have Shot Them.

Chicago, January 28.—Box car thieves who shot and killed Bernard Dolan and Patrick Maloney, special detectives of the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad in the railroad yards at Franklin Park, are being sought by the police today.

Dolan and Maloney were investigating thefts of valuable packages, and it is believed they were shot in a battle which followed when they surprised the thieves at work.

## RINTELEN IN PLOT TO "FEE" A JUSTICE

"Publicity Agent" Testifies Against German Employer.

New York, Jan. 28.—Franz Rintelen, charged with having plotted to blow up munitions ships, was also conducting a vigorous campaign to incite labor troubles in the United States, it was brought out in Federal Court today.

John C. Hammond, engaged by Rintelen as a publicity agent, who was the chief witness for the government, revealed that one of the plots planned was to pay a "fee" to a justice of the Supreme Court.

Hammond testified that he accepted the position as publicity agent for Rintelen with the understanding that the prisoner had come to America with the intention of trying to arrange more beneficial commercial relations between the United States and Germany. When he learned that his prisoner had come to America to incite strikes in war industry plants, Hammond testified, he laid the whole matter before Col. House and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson.

## Fight Opens to Bring Prohibition to New York

New York, Jan. 28.—A campaign in support of the Federal prohibition amendment opened here today. Dr. A. A. Baker, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, addressed an audience.

Resolutions were adopted urging President Wilson to support immediate action. A referendum on the ratification of the Federal prohibition measure was denounced.

# M'ADOO WANTS WAR FINANCE CORPORATION

## Will Ask Congress to Create Federal Company to Aid War Industries.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo last night announced that he would ask Congress to authorize a "War Finance Corporation" to provide credits for enterprises necessary to the prosecution of the war. The proposed measure carries also a provision to control by license all securities issues of more than \$100,000 for capital purposes.

A copy of the proposed act proposes capital stock for the corporation of \$500,000,000, all of which shall be subscribed by the United States of America. The whole sum, or such part as may be necessary to make payment on subscriptions, is to be appropriated out of the Treasury. Descriptions may be offered to the public as stock in the corporation.

The corporation is to be managed by the Secretary of the Treasury and four other directors to be appointed by him with the approval of the President. Their salaries are not to exceed that of the head of any executive department, and they must sever relations with private enterprises.

Could Advance Money.

The act would permit the corporation to advance money to banks or trust companies that have outstanding loans made to enterprises necessary or contributory to war purposes. These loans are to be secured by the notes of the banks, in addition to the securities held by the banks and their disbursement to the borrower.

Further, the corporation retains power to require additional collateral security at any time.

Advances directly to any person, firm or association engaged in war work may be made in exceptional cases.

The bill provides, also, that the corporation may deal in securities of the United States.

The corporation is to be authorized to issue its own notes or obligations aggregating not more than eight times its paid-in capital; these obligations may have a maturity of not more than one year, and they shall be secured on all the assets of the corporation. The assets may not be pledged or mortgaged.

The corporation's stock will be on a level with the United States securities for bank practice, except that when Federal Reserve notes are issued against it the Federal Reserve Board may make a special interest charge. They will be exempt from capital inheritance, income and war taxes.

Perhaps the most radical feature of the proposed legislation is the control of capital expenditures through security issues.

Penalty for Violation.

"For the restriction of unnecessary capital expenditures," reads the bill, "the corporation may refuse to license the sale of any issue or part of issue the par or face value of which shall be in excess of \$100,000."

This applies only to borrowing for capital purposes. It does not apply to any securities issued by any railroad controlled by the United States.

The corporation is to continue until six months after the President's proclamation of the end of the war, and all moneys remaining after liquidation will revert to the government.

Tax exemption is to be granted to the corporation except on real estate locally.

Violation of any provision of the act would carry a penalty of \$5,000, four years' imprisonment, or both.

## Overcome by Heat.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 28.—One heat prostration was reported here today when the temperature took a sudden trend upward.

## HEATLESS MONDAY BRINGS VIOLATIONS

Majority Observe It, but Some Choose to Ignore Edict.

Washington experienced its second heatless Monday yesterday. Many places of business violated the order, under interpretations made by Edward F. Colladay, acting fuel administrator for the District, but whether they will be prosecuted could not be learned.

Under rulings of Mr. Colladay, drug stores allowed to remain open for the purpose of drugs and medicines, could not sell cigars or tobacco, but could operate their soda fountains which was not generally done.

All cigar and candy stores will be closed. Lunchrooms, allowed to remain open under the order, were not allowed to sell cigars or tobacco.

In general officials said the order was observed more generally yesterday than on last Monday.

## IS GERMANY TO ANNEX COURLAND?

Hun Editor Believes Teutons Should Seize Rich Country.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald and New York Tribune.

Amsterdam, Jan. 28.—Courland or Africa?

Which shall Germany choose, asks Emil Zimmermann, one of the editors of the Vossische Zeitung, a brother of former German Minister Zimmermann, who a few months ago tried to embroil Mexico in a war with the United States.

It is upon Courland and the adjoining Polish and Lithuanian territories that his choice falls.

In spite of the German pledges against annexations, Zimmermann demands that Germany annex the western provinces of Russia, because of the immense agricultural and economic benefits which Germany would derive from them.

According to his views, as expressed in a series of articles on "Eastern Questions" in the Vossische Zeitung, Zimmermann believes that no price would be too high to pay for Courland. He points out that the Russian provinces would supply a great part of the milk, cheese and butter for German consumption.

# BAKER BARES WAR SECRETS TO CONGRESS

## Says 500,000 U. S. Soldiers Will Be in France Soon, if Ships Are Ready.

First definite announcement was made yesterday that America would have a half million men in France early this year.

She will have three times that many ready to send before 1919.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker made these statements when he appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee to reply to Senator Chamberlain's assertion that the War Department had "fallen down."

The Secretary made flat denial that the military establishment had collapsed. "It would be a tragic thing if the wholly unprecedented effort would turn out to merit that charge," he said.

Admits Delays.

Mr. Baker admitted there had been delays in preparation.

"I do not want to add any color of prophecy as to when they will be moved," he declared. "But every effort will be made to remedy them."

He reviewed picturesquely and in detail the enormous achievements of war preparation here and abroad, and said at the end of this long and interesting presentation:

"When it's all told, the story of the war preparation will be shown as a tremendous response to a tremendous responsibility. The American people will feel glad to hear it."

"Our task is to win and to win. There will be no star-playing, but team-playing. More has been accomplished than the wisest ever dreamed. There will be criticism. But so far as the War Department is concerned, there will be continuing effort and a hospitality toward every suggestion that can come from the outside."

For nearly five hours the secretary talked to a room crowded to its doors. He said it was the longest speech he had ever made in his life. The Senate Committee abandoned its own room for a larger one in the Senate office building to accommodate the appointed time, a throng stood in the lobby waiting to get inside. In the end, only about 25 persons heard the secretary. These were composed chiefly of Senators, Congressmen, newspaper reporters and other spectators who carried their inevitable knitting with them.

## Refers to Papers.

For the most part the Secretary was not interrupted. He came armed with a mass of papers, but referred to them seldom. His remarkable vocabulary was used to best advantage in many striking phrases and similes, such as: "France was a white sheet of paper so far as we were concerned. On that sheet we had to write not only an army, but the means of maintaining an army," he said.

Interesting revelations were frequently made. At one time the Secretary described a midnight conference his office at which the English army chief was selected on the eve of Gen. Pershing's sailing. At another period, he said Gen. Leonard Wood recommended calling out the drafted men before they were properly equipped so that the training could begin. At still another moment he told how the Russian breakdown and the Italian defeats had switched the war plan.

His hearers paid closest attention when the Secretary repeated the suggestion that the argus-eyed German secret service had been able to learn how many American fighting men there are now in France.

## Germany Yet Mystified.

"Why have you not let the public into your confidence on this point?" asked Senator Chamberlain.

"I hesitate to do so," replied the Secretary. "I have here an article in which Von Hindenburg contemptuously says the Americans advertise their preparations."

"Do you think there has been a minute at any time when the German secret service did not know how many men we had in France?"

"Yes sir. If I can rely upon my own information, the German government is still mystified about it."

"Does the British or the French government advertise its plans?" inquired Senator Myers.

"No."

"The American does not either, does it?" put in Senator Chamberlain.

"No sir. Senator, if I wanted to find out today how many men the French or British have at the front, I could not do so. They will not tell. I could know only in a general way."

The Senate Committee will continue its investigation, and the Secretary will be summoned again, but not for the present. It is the intention of the committee to proceed with other branches of the War Department.

## Not Evasive.

Secretary Baker said: "If you desire to go into other branches, I will lend you my aid."

At this time, he also said "with great deference" to the committee: "For some reason I do not understand, although I appeared before your committee with the intention of being frank and the utmost desire to aid you, I seem to have left the impression upon some members that I was fencing in behalf of some of my subordinates."

Members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee say they will not abandon their efforts to push the war cabinet bill.

There was the strongest contrast in the Secretary's attitude toward the committee yesterday as compared with his previous experiences. He did not indulge in his cigar-in-the-crowded-room-and-while-having-a-complete-command-of-himself, as was very careful to leave no impression that he was in the slightest degree opposed to criticism or suggestion. Committee members said afterward that the Secretary's endeavor to prove that he was not anti-entirely in the line of the committee.

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